

**Listing of Claims:**

Claim 1-15. (canceled).

Claim 16. (currently amended): A method for synchronizing a base station with a mobile station, the method comprising the steps of:

forming a signal sequence  $K(i)$  ~~of length 256~~, to be emitted by the base station, wherein the signal sequence  $K(i)$  is formed using the following rule using modulated repetition of a partial signal sequence "a" consisting of 16 elements:

$$K = \langle a, a, a, -a, -a, a, -a, -a, a, a, a, -a, a, -a, a, a \rangle,$$

and wherein the signal sequence is further formed in accordance with the following relationship wherein a second partial signal sequence  $K2(k)$  of length  $n2=16$  is repeated  $n1=16$  times and is modulated in the process with a first partial signal sequence  $K1(j)$  of length  $n1=16$ , modulation of the second partial signal sequence  $K2(k)$  can be obtained using the following rule:

$$K(i) = K2(i \bmod n2) * K1(i \div n2), \text{ for } i = 0 \dots n1 * n2 - 1; \text{ and}$$

forming at least one of the partial signal sequences, being a Golay sequence  $X_n(k)$  of length  $n_x = n1 = 16$ , using the following relationship:

$$\begin{aligned} X_0(k) &= \delta(k) \\ X'_0(k) &= \delta(k) \\ X_n(k) &= X_{n-1}(k) + W_n \cdot X'_{n-1}(k - D_n) \\ X'_n(k) &= X_{n-1}(k) - W_n \cdot X'_{n-1}(k - D_n), \\ k &= 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2^{NX-1} \\ n &= 1, 2, \dots, NX \\ D_n &= 2^{Pn} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$n_x = 16 = 2^{NX}$$

$$NX = 4$$

$\delta(k)$ : Kronecker delta function,

and wherein the permutation  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  and unit variable  $W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4$  can be used to form a partial signal sequence from the following set of permutation/unit variable pairs ( $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4$ ):

3201, +1-1+1+1; 3201, -1-1+1+1; 3201, +1-1-1+1; 3201, -1-1-1+1; 3201, +1-1+1-1; 3201, -1-1+1-1; 3201, +1-1-1-1; 3201, -1-1-1-1; 1023, +1+1-1+1; 1023, -1+1-1+1; 1023, +1-1-1+1; 1023, -1-1-1+1; 1023, +1+1-1-1; 1023, -1+1-1-1; 1023, +1-1-1-1; 1023, -1-1-1-1.

Claim 17. (canceled) : A method for synchronizing a base station with a mobile station as claimed in claim 16, wherein the signal sequence  $K(i)$  is formed using the following formation law by modulated repetition of a partial signal sequence "a" consisting of 16 elements:

$$K = \langle a, a, a, -a, -a, a, -a, -a, a, a, a, -a, a, -a, a, a \rangle$$

Claim 18. (previously presented): A method for synchronizing a base station with a mobile stations as claimed in claim 16, wherein the partial signal sequence  $K1(j)$  is a Golay sequence which is defined by the delay matrix  $D = [8,4,1,2]$  and the weight matrix  $W = [1,-1,1,1]$ .

Claim 19. (previously presented): A method for synchronizing a base station with a mobile station as claimed in claim 16, wherein the permutation  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  and unit variable  $W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4$  used to form the first partial signal sequence is taken from the following set of permutation/unit variable pairs ( $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4$ ):

3201, +1-1+1+1; 3201, -1-1-1+1; 3201, -1-1+1-1; 3201, +1-1-1-1; and

the permutation  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  used to form the second partial signal sequence is equal to 3201.

Claim 20. (previously presented): A method for synchronizing a base station with a mobile station as claimed in claim 16, wherein the signal sequence  $K(i)$  is received by the mobile station as part of a received signal sequence and further processed for synchronization purposes.

Claim 21. (previously presented): A method for synchronizing a base station with a mobile station as claimed in claim 16, wherein the signal sequence  $K(i)$  is determined by the mobile station, knowledge of the first and second partial signal sequences  $K1(j)$   $K2(k)$  being used in the mobile station.

Claim 22. (previously presented): A method for synchronizing a base station with a mobile station as claimed in claim 16, the method further comprising the steps of:

determining correlation sums of the signal sequence  $K(i)$  with corresponding sections of the received signal sequence in the mobile station;

calculating a partial correlation sum sequence of the partial signal sequence  $K2(k)$  with corresponding parts of the received signal sequence; and

selecting  $n1$  elements of the partial correlation sum sequence to calculate a correlation sum and multiplying the  $n1$  elements by the partial signal sequence  $K1(j)$  to produce a scalar product.

Claim 23. (previously presented): A method for synchronizing a base station with a mobile station as claimed in claim 22, wherein  $n1$  in each case  $n2$ -th elements of the partial correlation sum sequence are selected to calculate a correlation sum.

Claim 24. (previously presented): A method for synchronizing a base station with a mobile station as claimed in claim 16, the method further comprising the steps of:

determining correlation sums of the signal sequence  $K(i)$  with corresponding sections of the received signal sequence in the mobile station;

calculating a partial correlation sum sequence of the partial signal sequence  $K2(k)$  with corresponding elements of the received signal sequence; and

multiplying  $n_2$  elements of the partial correlation sum sequence by the partial signal sequence  $K_2(k)$  to produce a scalar product in order to calculate a correlation sum.

Claim 25. (previously presented): A method for synchronizing a base station with a mobile station as claimed in claim 24, wherein  $n_1$  in each case  $n_2$ -th elements of the received signal sequence  $E(l)$  are selected to calculate a partial correlation sum.

Claim 26. (previously presented): A method for synchronizing a base station with a mobile station as claimed in claim 22, wherein calculated partial correlation sums are stored and used to calculate a further correlation sum.

Claim 27. (previously presented): A method for synchronizing a base station with a mobile station as claimed in claim 16, wherein an efficient Golay correlator is used in the mobile station in order to determine, at least partially, the signal sequence and to calculate at least one correlation sum.

Claim 28. (canceled).

Claim 29. (currently amended): A base station comprising:  
 a part for storing or forming a signal sequence  $K(i)$  formed using the following formation rule using modulated repetition of a partial signal sequence "a" consisting of 16 elements:

$$K = \langle a, a, a, -a, -a, a, -a, -a, a, a, a, -a, a, -a, a, a \rangle,$$

and wherein the signal sequence is formed in accordance with the following relationship wherein a partial second signal sequence  $K_2(k)$  of length  $n_2=16$  is repeated  $n_1=16$  times and is modulated in the process by the first partial signal sequence  $K_1(j)$  of length  $n_1=16$ , the modulation of the second partial signal sequence  $K_2(k)$  can be obtained using the following rule:

$$K(i) = K_2(i \bmod n_2) * K_1(i \div n_2), \text{ for } i = 0 \dots n_1 * n_2 - 1,$$

at least one of the partial signal sequences being a Golay sequence  $X_n$ , (k) of length  $n_x=n_1=16$  which can be formed using the following relationship

$$X_0(k) = \delta(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X'_0(k) &= \delta(k) \\
 X_n(k) &= X_{n-1}(k) + W_n \cdot X'_{n-1}(k-D_n) \\
 X'_n(k) &= X_{n-1}(k) - W_n \cdot X'_{n-1}(k-D_n), \\
 k &= 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2^{NX-1} \\
 n &= 1, 2, \dots, NX \\
 D_n &= 2^{P_n}
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$n_x=16=2^{NX}$$

$$NX=4$$

$\delta(k)$ : Kronecker delta function,

the permutation  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  and unit variable  $W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4$  can be used to form a partial signal sequence being taken from the following set of permutation/unit variable pairs ( $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4$ ):

3201, +1-1+1+1; 3201, -1-1+1+1; 3201, +1-1-1+1; 3201, -1-1-1+1; 3201, +1-1+1-1; 3201, -1-1+1-1; 3201, +1-1-1-1; 3201, -1-1-1-1; 1023, +1+1-1+1; 1023, -1+1-1+1; 1023, +1-1-1+1; 1023, -1-1-1+1; 1023, +1+1-1-1; 1023, -1+1-1-1; 1023, +1-1-1-1; 1023, -1-1-1-1; and

parts for emitting the signal sequence  $K(i)$  with the aim of synchronization with a receiving unit.

Claim 30. (currently amended): A mobile station comprising a part for determining a signal sequence  $K(i)$  formed using the following formation rule using modulated repetition of a partial signal sequence "a" consisting of 16 elements:

$$K = \langle a, a, a, -a, -a, a, -a, -a, a, a, a, -a, a, -a, a, a \rangle,$$

and wherein the signal sequence is formed; in accordance with the following relationship wherein a second partial signal sequence  $K2(k)$  of length  $n2=16$  is repeated  $n1=16$  times and is modulated in the process with a first partial signal sequence  $K1(j)$  of length  $n1=16$ , the modulation of the second partial signal sequence  $K2(k)$  can be obtained using the following rule:

$$K(i) = K2(i \bmod n2) * K1(i \div n2), \text{ for } i = 0 \dots n1 * n2 - 1,$$

at least one of the partial signal sequences being a Golay sequence  $X_n(k)$  of length  $n_x=n_l=16$ , which can be formed using the following relationship:

$$\begin{aligned} X_0(k) &= \delta(k) \\ X'_0(k) &= \delta(k) \\ X_n(k) &= X_{n-1}(k) + W_n \cdot X'_{n-1}(k-D_n) \\ X'_n(k) &= X_{n-1}(k) - W_n \cdot X'_{n-1}(k-D_n), \\ k &= 0, 1, 2, \dots, 2^{NX-1} \\ n &= 1, 2, \dots, NX \\ D_n &= 2^{P_n} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$n_x=16=2^{NX}$$

$$NX=4$$

$\delta(k)$ : Kronecker delta function,

the permutation  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$  and unit variable  $W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4$  can be used to form a partial signal sequence being taken from the following set of permutation/unit variable pairs ( $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4$ ):

3201, +1-1+1+1; 3201, -1-1+1+1; 3201, +1-1-1+1; 3201, -1-1-1+1; 3201, +1-1+1-1; 3201, -1-1+1-1; 3201, +1-1-1-1; 3201, -1-1-1-1; 1023, +1+1-1+1; 1023, -1+1-1+1; 1023, +1-1-1+1; 1023, -1-1-1+1; 1023, +1+1-1-1; 1023, -1+1-1-1; 1023, +1-1-1-1; 1023, -1-1-1-1;

and knowledge of the first and second partial signal sequences  $K1(j)$   $K2(k)$  being used.